

the patient receives scopolamin, grain 1/200 (except for the first dose of grain 1/100), combined with magnesium sulphate 50 per cent, 2 cubic centimeters. At the half-hour intervals between the above, she is given magnesium sulphate 50 per cent, 2 cubic centimeters. As a rule no more than three doses of scopolamin are needed.

The result is a quiet, coöperative patient, in comparative comfort, who can be anesthetized with a minimum of the inhaled drug. A small number of patients at the Los Angeles General Hospital and in private practice, under this method have shown very satisfactory analgesia.

Very truly,

HARRY S. FIST.

1930 Wilshire Boulevard.

Subject of Following Letter: The Los Angeles Rabies Situation

(A letter from the director of the Hooper Foundation of Medical Research, University of California.)

To the Editor: In response to a letter which, at your suggestion, I received from Mr. Thomas F. Cooke, councilman of the second district, city of Los Angeles, I have prepared a statement, copy of which I herewith enclose, and which I have also sent to him. If there is any additional information you desire, I will be very glad to prepare it.

You will note from the last paragraph that in the handling of a rabies situation I recommend a series of steps to be taken before the city contemplates passing a muzzling and leashing ordinance. Without the whole-hearted, sympathetic support of the people and the humane societies, I am sure that any program, well as it may be planned, will be another failure. Then again, in order to administer the ordinance in a humane manner, it is imperative that the police force, which probably will act as the executive branch of the control measures, should be thoroughly instructed.

My position concerning preinfectious vaccination is also stated. I have tried to analyze the available data, but have found that such evidence is exceedingly contradictory. As it is definitely proven that vaccination alone will not be successful, it is just as well that the city decide to attack the problem of the stray dog and consider the vaccination a voluntary procedure to be used by the owners who believe in

Subject of Following Letter: Some Rabies Statistics From the Health Districts of the Los Angeles County Health Department

To the Editor: I am forwarding statistics on rabies as requested by you. However, I regret that our figures for the first six months of 1931 will not be ready for some time to come.

Very truly yours,

J. L. POMEROY, M. D.,
County Health Officer.

By N. P. Levin, M. D.

To the Editor: After telephone conversation with you I obtained figures on human rabies in Los Angeles County since 1925, which I am herewith enclosing for the reason that I feel that they may be of interest to you. The Epidemiology Division evidently overlooked including them in the figures which they supplied me yesterday, which were limited to dog rabies.

Very truly yours,

J. L. POMEROY, M. D.,
County Health Officer.

By N. P. Levin, M. D.

Human Rabies Since 1925—Los Angeles County

1926		
Alhambra District	.....	1
Whittier District	.....	1
Redondo District	.....	1
Total	.....	3
1927	.....	0
1928		
Glendale District	.....	1
1929		
Redondo District	.....	1
1930	.....	0
1931	.....	1

Los Angeles City Rabies Statistics

On request by the editor, the following figures were sent him by the Health Department of the City of Los Angeles:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Persons Bitten in the Year 1930 by Animals in Health District Subdivisions of the Los Angeles County Health Department

	Con- tacts	Persons Bitten	Given Emer- gency Treat- ments	Given Nitric Acid Treat- ments	Given Other Treat- ments	Given Pasteur Treat- ments	Fur- nished by Co. Health Dept.	Given by Co. Health Dept.	Given by Private Phy- sicians
Alhambra District	41	293	271	208	63	59	26	26	32
Monrovia District	6	43	46	28	18	2	.....	.....	2
Pomona District	2	32	29	27	2	5	3	2	3
Whittier District	7	38	26	20	6	17	8	5	11
Huntington Park District	75	409	390	350	40	109	97	36	72
Compton District	35	151	143	125	18	49	36	14	33
Redondo Beach District	41	195	203	170	33	51	41	24	27
Santa Monica District	5	66	68	63	5	12	8	8	4
San Fernando District	4	27	28	26	2	5	4	1	3
Belvedere District	56	206	213	196	17	38	37	33	5
Glendale District	9	168	173	158	15	7	6	6	1
West Hollywood District	3	49	48	42	6	3	1	.....	3
Outside territory	3	43	42	35	7	4	1	1	3
Total	287	1720	1680	1448	232	361	268	156	199

it. If you desire further information, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

K. F. MEYER.

RABID ANIMALS

	1928	1929	1930
County Health Department area	216	175	295
Entire Los Angeles County	590	585	613

RABIES CONTROL DIVISION—CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Comparative Report of Dog Bites and Rabies for the years 1928, 1929, 1930, and January 1 to June 1, 1931

Calendar Year	Total No. Persons Bitten	Rabid Dogs	Persons Bitten by Rabid Dogs	Persons Bitten by Stray Dogs	Human Deaths from Rabies
1928	2321	327	144	300	0
1929	2563	327	174	363	1
1930	2919	239	149	341	0
1931 (January)	288	19	15	30	0
(February)	227	22	10	31	0
(March)	413	27	10	55	0
(April)	414	25	12	46	0
(May)	621	27	23	62	1

	Emergency Treatments Nitric Acid	Other Treat.	Pasteur Treatments by City Laboratory
1928	1985	220	100
1929	2191	244	129
1930	2493	280	114
1931 (Jan. 1 to June 1)	1679	187	49

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO*

EXCERPTS FROM OUR STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL

Vol. IV, No. 7, July 1906

From some editorial notes:

County Societies.—Once more we desire to urge upon the attention of county societies, two things: First, the importance of developing the scientific side of their work along educational lines; and secondly, publicity. The County Medical Society should be the local postgraduate school. Its courses and its work should be so valuable that no member can afford to stay away, and no physician in the county can afford not to be a member. When this has been accomplished, then let the community know what you are doing. . . .

Scheme Beautiful.—One of the San Francisco papers recently published a scheme for the medical care of the unfortunate citizens who are still living in tent colonies in that city, which certainly must have come from the brain of a genius. Roughly, the plan beautiful was about this: Each camp was to have a general superintendent, at a salary of \$250 a month, two stenographers at \$60 a month, a few nurses at \$75 a month, and an allowance of about \$175 a month for postage, car fare, and sundries. The nurses, according to the philanthropic plan, should go about making investigations and inspections of certain specified areas, and when they found any sick or feeble persons, they should order the proper diet and secure the services of some nearby reputable physician, whose services would be *donated*. Lists of these "volunteer" physicians in each district would be made up so that the official nurses would have no difficulty in securing medical attendance promptly. Let everybody get some compensation—except the doctors! Of course! They do not need money; they do not need food; they are all rich; they are always giving their services anyhow, why not give some more? Probably no class of San Francisco citizens suffered as severely in the April catastrophe as did the professional class, and of these we may safely place physicians first, as over nine hundred of them lost either

* This column strives to mirror the work and aims of colleagues who bore the brunt of state society work some twenty-five years ago. It is hoped that such presentation will be of interest to both old and new members.

their houses or their offices or both. They worked night and day—for nothing and without thought of reward. For weeks and months they gave their time and their labor without money and without price. . . .

To County Secretaries.—The secretary of the State Society desires to extend to each and every county society secretary his thanks, in advance, for their united assistance in reassembling the records of the State Society. It will be a difficult task, and it will throw more work upon the shoulders of the county society secretaries—gentlemen whose earnest work for the medical profession is seldom recognized. . . .

From an article on "Medical Licensure" by S. D. Van Meter, M. D., Denver, Colorado.

The history of legislation relative to statutes regulating the practice of medicine is most interesting, and a paper on medical licensure is incomplete without at least a reference thereto. . . .

. . . The first and most natural question to arise in such an investigation is, "*What should be the basis of medical licensure?*" It should not be difficult to answer this question, as it cannot be anything other than "*proof of a standard of educational and moral qualification and that will insure the proper medical care of the sick or injured.*" . . .

. . . In conclusion, permit me to urge the issue of medical licenses upon one basis, viz., that standard of educational and moral qualification which will insure the proper medical and surgical care of suffering humanity. Do not attempt to determine such qualification by any one method—use all rational means practicable; do justice to all; favor none; work hard for the appointment of good timber on examining boards; and keep all batteries in action against the quacks.

From medical society reports:

Shasta County Society.—Resolution of Dr. C. E. Reed, offered at our January meeting regarding letter of resignation of Dr. —, viz.:

It was resolved that his resignation be not accepted on account of disrespectful language to our society, and that his name be dropped from the roll of membership of this society because of his continued violations of our laws in accepting contracts and performing contract work for lodges and organizations, the proof of which is contained in his letter of resignation. . . .

Los Angeles Medical Library.—Through the generosity of Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow of Los Angeles the medical profession of Southern California has recently become the recipient of a twenty-five thousand dollar library building, which is now in the course of erection in Los Angeles. . . .